

Chicago at concentrations more than 15 times greater than the ammonia concentration allowed by the State of Illinois for Lake Michigan waters.

e. Ammonia is a serious problem in water treatment because it hinders the City of Chicago in obtaining a "free" chlorine residual necessary to provide a sterile, disinfected drinking water supply. The ammonia combines with the chlorine, rendering the chlorine less effective as a disinfectant.

f. In order to overcome the effects of ammonia, the South Water Filtration Plant has had to use up to five times more chlorine during ammonia pollution episodes than with clean water. This extremely high chlorine feed requirement corresponds with the high ammonia pollution episodes.

g. The South Water Filtration Plant has also experienced oil pollution episodes resulting from Indiana industrial discharges into Lake Michigan. These oil pollution episodes cause taste and odor problems in the raw intake water.

11. The above findings make it essential to reduce the discharge of pollutants by the defendant into Lake Michigan by as substantial a measure as is possible.

Dated: 26 January, 1976

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Judge Nathan M. Cohen